before prices go up. Practically all of the merchant furnaces in and near Pittsburg are in blast or prepared to blow in. There

Reports from abroad indicate that there

OLD PANAMA.

Sacked by Pirates.

gave the town the native name.

of that of the coast passed to Spain.

DEADLY LONDON STREETS.

Number of Fatal Accidents Increases

Every Year.

tramcare; and 5,401 to motor

As recently as nine years ago there were only 13 motor omnibuses running in London: now there are more than 2,000 and the num-

ber is being increased at the rate of about 30 each week. One company alone expects

to have over 4,000 such vehicles running

as soon as they can be produced and li-censed, says Consular and Trade Reports.

Nearly 70,000 motor vehicles of all descrip-tions have been licensed by the London

as against over 2,500 at present, and there are 250 in the course of construction.

The total number of persons killed in the

traffic during the seven years from 1905 to

1911 amounted to 2,041, and of these deaths

850 were caused by motor omnibuses, 811

by motor cabs, cars or wagons and 159 by

tramears, while during the same period 104,851 persons were injured. In the five

years from 1905 to 1909, 550 of the deaths

occurred to children, 312 of whom were un-

years over 5,000 horse driven hansom cabs

and 1,500 four wheeled cabs have been re-

horse omnibuses and over 1,000 horse tram-

Various suggestions have been made with

any one of the corners of the radiating thoroughfares. Such subways already

and it is proposed that others should be constructed at the chief points of danger.

stairs. Were the approaches made wider

and on gentle declines and inclines they would no doubt be used to a greater extent

The Flood of Gold.

From Moody's Magazine.

As to the prospects of a cessation in the

As to the prospects of a cessation in the flood of gold we would call attention to the flood of gold we would call attention to the flood of gold we would call attention to the flood of gold we would call attention to the flood of gold with a safety of the Rand produced 755,936 fine ounces of gold, compared with 684,567 ounces in June, 1911, and 625,181 in the corresponding month of 1910. The outturn was valued at £3,202,517, against £2,907,854 in the same month last year and £2,655,602 in June, 1910.

The total Transval output for 1911 reached the enormous value of \$170,286,718, of which the Witwatersrand mines produced \$168,299,341. From the total output \$37,779,057 in dividends was distributed.

Approximately \$55,000,000 was paid on the Witwatersrand mines during the year in wages, not including about \$6,000,000 in salaries.

The total number of stamps in operation on the gold mines of the Transvaal in December, 1911, was 10,195, an increase of 420 in twelve months; tube mills in operation, 251, an increase of sixty-one.

Wandering Wireless Waves.

From the Telegraph Ace.

251, an increase of sixty-one

thoroughfares. Such subways alread; exist, two of which are in the city proper

Castle on January 18, 1671.

ent city was laid.

cabs, cars, &c.

thousands perished.

Darien.

bially "there's many a slip twixt and the lip."

bushels between them. Why?

t of spring wheat to market may short selling may do then. It eem to do now. And why not? ash situation is the stumbling block. up in shape something like Ban-nost. Cash wheat is in good deboth for export and home consump-The pressure of receipts has been ess than was expected. That alone onverted some to the bull side. Be-the market had become oversold. may be repeated that it is the cash on that towers up as the most strikhing on the skyline.

export demand is encouraging. The weather in England, France and Ger-base continued. In England it ap-ches the proportions of a national strophe. Wheat that has been cut in nd has been left to rot in the fields, y, which has been a good crop in nd, has also been badly injured. and will evidently have to import t on an unusually large scale. The situation in this country is highly estive. It looks as though the delivon contracts at Chicago next Aues-culd be comparatively small. There y 500,000 bushels of No. 2 hard in public stores there and about o bushels of No. 2 red. The pre-ver December is 11½ cents. Sep-and December have been selling of the time at practically the sam whereas a year ago September was iscount under December of 5 cents a Russia, like the United States. very small stocks of wheat.

the European situation will have do with fixing prices in the United Broomhall cabled some interesting about the European outlook. He "The prolonged period of wet her during the harvesting season in inited Kingdom has culminated in a astrous condition to the crop as regards d and quality. This situation will mally affect the general markets throughthe world. Although the British crop relatively insignificant, yet the markets be sentimentally influenced by the a demand, which I estimate will aggre-full 16,000,000 bushels in excess of carlier estimate."

The damage, it seems, is not confined clusively to the United Kingdom, as weather in northwestern Europe has een equally bad and the demand from urope is expected to be much larger an a year ago. Mediterranean importers much larger buyers this season, and herefore the aggregate demand will be nusually heavy. A problem in Liver-col is the quality of the new crops. Some eports of the Russian situation indicate crop below expectations, notwithstanding he extreme estimate given out by the Intaneously a bell is sounded. Should the signal man fail to respond to these signals in 10 seconds the lever is pulled automatically interest of grain, Liverpool thinks, but it is needed that the United States and Canada, should furnish lenty of grain, Liverpool thinks, but it is needed that the United States and Canada should furnish lenty of grain, Liverpool thinks, but it is second train while the first is still there. Until the train has left the section to admit a will be heavily drawn upon. At Liverpool a broad, active import demand always in 10 seconds the lever is pulled automatically at the danger position, rendering it impossible for the section to admit a second train while the first is still there. Until the train has left the section the lever remains electrically looked.

Under all ordinary circumstances the red lamp above mentioned is automatically extensive. It is still the contest of the traine and the increased time dones attend to \$2 above the market price. A further advance in 10 seconds the lever is pulled automatically which the danger position, rendering it impossible for the section to admit a second train while the first is still there. Until the train has left the section the lever remains electrically looked.

Under all ordinary circumstances the red lamp above mentioned is automatically it is 1,682,000 bushels, against 12,770,000

Meantime Chicago's contract stock is the section and a green lamp is lit. The green lamp is also extinguished when the train enters the clearing section and a green lamp is also extinguished when the train enters the about 1,500,000 tons, or 18,000,000 tons a proprietal valuation.

The character of the traine and the increased functions, is engaging, erious attentions congestion, is engaging, is engaging to attention to \$2 above the market price. A further advance in three products of \$1 a ton is looked to the expense and ennoyance which the market price. A further advance in three products of \$1 a ton is looked. The total liture. Practically looked.

Under ernational Institute at Rome, which places the crop at 240,000,000 bushels over that of last year. This estimate, if in any way inited States and Canada, should furnish lenty of grain, Liverpool thinks, but it is inceded that the United States and Can-

The visible supply in this ry is only half as large as a year Rains have impeded harvesting in of the United States and Canada. weather with frost has delayed the ing of the crop in Canada. Even spring wheat begins to move freely ptember it is certain that it will have ssing effect. The winter wheat remost people expected. Europe may

up unexpected quantities.
consumption is heavy in this counf 100,000,000 people And Russia's
us for export is believed to have been imated. Recently its crop wa at 750,000,000 bushels, with an ex surplus of 250,000,000 bushel test estimate of the surplus for 144,000,000 bushels, against 78, ast year and 224,000,000 in 1910 orthwestern States will be market good deal of wheat. It is fair to

year North Dakota had a crop and South Dakota had the same he next year. The farmers will oney. But what if the market with rant appetite takes the spring has the winter?

nions will be revised. The bull a lucid interval. A big Euroa spring wheat crop in this coun-Lichtstern was apparently selling

ouige, but it is not believed that like what they once were. It is situation and the cash demand, and foreign, which may prove some time to come the supreme n the wheat market. "Where the head of the table. th cash wheat.

also given the bears a sharp up to a seasonal size. It That is less than a third

year ago and not one-half his time in 1910. elevator and contract stocks have, strange to say, disap-thas not happened before for Glucose refineries have p. Country dealers who have omplain that the scarcity Bulls chaff those who sell

the good weather, calling sellers." ople have been big buyers

old the market. And Cash corn has been 9 to September and September December, though a year and December were only September is 20 cents bears have covered and ot see their way clear to side just now, except Farm reserves a year ago. A big crop handled with unexpected

shels have been sold to omparatively short time.

CUTTEN "COVERS" WHEAT the greater part of England harvesting has been interrupted for weeks. Many of the crops are ready for harvesting, but it is impossible to do the work. Much of the hay crop has been cut weeks ago, but TWO MILLION BUSHELS the hay crop has been cut weeks ago, but there has been, it is stated, no opportunity to secure it and thousands of acres are lying exposed to almost continuous rain, which has rendered the hay worthless.

to secure it and thousands of acres are lying exposed to almost continuous rain, which has rendered the hay worthless. Disease has spread among potatoes. How long the foreign demand will continue in the United States is uncertain. But what is certain is that it has thus far taken the slack of the receipts.

No doubt the export sales would have been larger but for the dearness of ocean freights. It will be a rich harvest for shipping interests if Europe buys American grain heavily. Ocean shipping concerns are using everything in the way of steamers that they can lay their hands on, tramps not excluded. No one in particular seems to be builling outs. The market builts itself on the strength of the Drospacts of More Gains. market buils itself on the strength of the cash position. Cash houses have been taking back their hedges. September and December prices have been close together and at times September has sold at a our Cutten and Ed Andrews in small premium over December. A year ago September was at a discount of about three cents under December.

Armour has been buying May and sell-ing December. Shorts have oversold them-selves. They have looked too far ahead. have had that "short" line out the best of the river to run by. In other to receive the river to run by. In other the big crops of oats and hay that are coming. They have ignored the small stocks on hand. And they never dreamed of Europe. The Chicago contract stock, it is true, is gradually increasing, but it is only 960,000 bushels, against 2,609,000 bushels a year ago. A scarcity of cars has also played more or searcity of cars has also played more or less into the hands of the bulls. Yet a while ago nothing looked like a surer way of making money than to take the short side. "Events mock at human foresight and nothing is certain but the unfore-

WIRELESS FOR TRAINS.

English Invention Is Said to Solve Many Problems.

Many efforts have been made to provide for communication betweens train in mo-tion. The railophone, a device for this purpose, was recently tested at Stratfordon-Avon. The equipment is described as consisting of a telephone transmitter and a pair of receivers fixed in a sound-proof telephone box in the guard's van and con-nected with copper coils mounted in a wooden casing and suspended by fron brackets from the coach.

The telephone currents produced by the voice of the operator create what is described as a magnetic field. This field induces on the wireless principle-an electric cur rent in a metallic conductor, which is buried in the earth by the side of the railway track. and connected with telephonic instruments axed at stations. Telephonic conversation is thus carried on through the railophone fust as through any ordinary telephone. When the first experiments were made with this device there were no means of calling up unless the operator was in attendance. This defect has now been over come, says Consular and Trade Reports. by the introduction of a highly sensitive detector through the aid of which the "electric impulses received on the train are picked up and 'relayed' into sufficiently strong currents to ring a bell. In the same way a station can be rung up from a moving

It is claimed that with the ratiophone guard and signalman can communicate with each other, whether the train is in motion or at a standstill, for the purpose of traffic regulation in case of accidents, or during fogs or snowstorms, and that mes-sages can be sent with ease and accuracy to and from passengers. • • The new detecter has been adapted for automatically stopping a train without the intervention of the guard or driver. By means quotations of the apparatus provided on the train and and bars. in the signal box a remarkable cycle of

operations is carried out.

When a train enters the main section a red lamp is lit in the signal box and simul-taneously a bell is sounded. Should the

The green lamp is also extinguished when | year the train finally leaves the section. Mean-while the train itself can receive instructions. In foggy weather, by the addition of a special fog-signalling attachment, the train can be automatically pulled up.

It is also claimed that railophone mes sages can not stray to other trains and that the system is not influenced by atmospheric disturbances. The tests which were made at Stratford-on-Avon included the sending of messages between a moving train and Stratford station, the warning of a moving train by audible signal, signalling to a of a train in motion and the stopping of a a particular section.

A PEACH BY-PRODUCT.

Millions of the Georgia Fruit Saved

High water mark in the peach canning industry in the Americus district is re-ported in a despatch to the Atlanta Constitution to the effect that with the closing of the season over 1,000,000 cans are ready for market. This prodigious output reprework of three canneries during their six weeks of activity employed 200 laborers.

It is probable that similar reports will

be received from each part of the peach belt. The season now coming to a close has been an exceptionally favorable one. not only in the matter of fresh fruit shipped directly to domestic and Eastern markets, but as well in that by-product of the orch-ards expressed in the canning industry. The inauguration of the canning industry marks a distinct forward step in the intensive utilization of the State's products.

Only a few years ago the excess peaches represented in this big showing would have been sold for a fractional part of their knows to the contrary 3,000. have been sold for a fractional part of their ushels. The date of frost will value, been fed to the hogs or left to rot to do with deciding the size of on the ground. With the opening of the meantime the actual visi-the United States is the to Georgia a large sum which is in reality so much "velvet" over and above the annual revenues from this important product.

TONS AND MILES OF RAIN.

Novel Way of Figuring Weight and Bulk of Rainfall.

It is somewhat startling to learn that 43.9 cubic miles of rain fell in Missouri during the year 1896. This is decidedly more impressive that the statement that the

rainfall was about 40 inches.

In the same year 1,296.4 cubic miles of water is computed to have fallen over the whole area of the United States, and the average annual rainfall is somewhat greater than this; viz., 1,308 cubic miles, weighing

6.000,000,000,000 tons. The customary way of expressing rainfall in inches or fractions of an inch of depth is decidedly less impressive than this talk of miles and tons. It is George A. Lindsay, writing in the "Transactions of the Academy of Science at St. Louis," that has given us these figures concerning the aggregate volume and weight of our rainfall.

As an illustration of the fact that most warded their friends. The mand has continued. Many shels have hear sold to see the sea through the medium of drainage, but is evaporated from the land, Mr. Lindsay shels have been sold to see that the discharge that the di shows that the discharge of the Mississippi time. River at St. Louis is but little greater than Lou- the volume of rainfall over the State of state that harvests are Missouri alone, despite the enormous area parts of England. Over drained by the river above that point.

FOR STEEL INDUSTRY

Prospects of More Gains.

The closing week of the month of August showed still further gains in the strength of the steel market, which is in a remarkable position as a result of the continuation of new business taken in and further advances in prices. Probably further advances in prices. Probably never before in the history of the steel industry has there been such a month as the one just closed. There have been months when orders were heavier and prices higher, but not during midsummer. Practically every line of steel and iron that sees price fluctuations figured in price during midsum the months. advances during the month, while produc-tion was carried on at a higher rate than is usual during the summer, and with de-liveries at the highest possible rate, there was very little relief from the congestion

reported from all sections at the mills.

Since the first of the year there has scarcely been a week that has not noted some improvement in the steel trade, while the outlook for the rest of the year and 1913 is equally rosy, with railroads al-ready placing large orders for rails for next year's delivery and with structural orders pending which will assure good business in that line next year. Ore shipments this year will be in the neighbor-hood of 50,000,000 tons, or 7,000,000 tons in excess of the best previous record for a year. Prices have been steadily advance since January 1 and are now above the level of a year ago, when they were drop-ping fast. There is scarcely a line of steel products which is not sold out until well into next year. While steel manufacturers are booked six and seven months ahead, there are orders pending which will mean another two or three months business in themselves to fill.

The New York traction companies will The New York traction companies will soon order huge tonnages of steel rails and structurals, besides minor steel and iron products; there are enough rail orders pending to keep rail mills busy for the first six months of 1913; shipbuilding companies have enough business on their books to keep their plants in operation for two years and to them along orders for two years and to insure large orders for plates, &c., during that period; there are large equipment orders pending and there will doubtless be many more as a result of the heavy crops and attendant traffic, which will also be the cause of liberal buying of wire and other steel products for the farms and farm machinery; and all over the country prosperous conditions are promised which will result in new

are promised which will result in new building and steel orders soon. Steel manufacturers are now unable to eep pace with new orders and conges-ions are reported from all quarters. This has been where only the most urgent bust ness has been taken, while considerable tonnages of steel contracts have been re-fused because the contracts were specula-tive in orders or because of inability to

make deliveries as asked for.

During the last week wire prices were put up \$1 a ton by the American Steal and Wire Company, followed by all the independents. Chicago jobbers put up their quotations \$1 a ton for plates, structurals

During August a number of minor prod-During August a number of minor prod-ucts were advanced, while plates and structurals were advanced \$1 a ton. While no official marking up of quotations on steel bars took place, manufacturers re-fused orders at less than \$1 to \$2 above the market price. A further advance in all three products of \$1 a ton is looked for in the near future.

Great as was the production during the month, new orders exceeded it and there does not appear to be any prospect of a letup in buying for some time to come even though very large premiums have been charged for prompt deliveries. Ship-ments have been very heavy, not only because of the urgings of consumers, but also because of fear that there will be a freight congestion soon as a result of crop moving, which would tie up deliveries. One prominent independent manufacturer has stated that his company was forced to refuse over a third of the business offered to it during August because of the already county Council. The increase in the numcongested condition of the mills. Many
manufacturers have refused all orders,
significant: there were 576 such cars in 1903, with large premiums offered, where deliveries before the first of the year were

asked.

The Steel Corporation unfilled tonnage for July, showing an increase of 150,000 tons, will probably be exceeded by the August figures, which are expected to show around 250,000 tons increase in unfilled tonnage. The increase in prices and the heavy shipments of the Steel Corporation during August will probably bring the net earnings for the month above \$10,000,000, with prospects that they will be even larger during September. e even larger during September.

Car and equipment orders placed during the first seven months of the year, as shown by the Rollway Gazette estimates, are \$1,942 freight cars, 1,516 passenger cars and 2,246 locomotives. This does not include about 13,000 cars ordered, but not announced. August orders for cars totalled about 30,000, bringing the total up to 125,000 cars contracted for to August 21. Equipment companies have enough orders on their books now to keep running until this time next year and it is thought that there have been many orders placed which have not come to light either

railroads' announcement. Several rail makers have sold sufficient rails for this year's delivery to guarantee operations at full capacity, while there have been contracts for about 600,000 tons of rails for next year's delivery placed already, with about 500,000 tons pending. not counting those for New York traction companies. In light rails there has been a heavy buying movement, with all manu-facturers operating at full capacity and with orders for several months ahead on their books. There will probably be an advance in light rail prices in the near

Orders for plates have been freely placed as a result of the car and other orders for which this product is needed. Structural contracts continue in heavy volume with huge orders pending including new railroad terminals, buildings and about 700,000 tons for the B. R. T. and Interborough for subway and elevated

construction.

The greatest demand in the history of The greatest demand in the interpretation plate manufacturing now under way with more orders pending as result of the great demand for this product for canneries to preserve the fruit and vegetable crop. There has also been a great increase in the export demand for tingerease in th increase in the export demand for tin plate. Many canning companies have al-ready placed large orders for several

ahead. Steel companies throughout the coun-try have found that there is almost a famine in steel billets with no round ton-

New business is being refused in steel sheets, several plants having oversold their capacity well into next year. There will be further advances in steel sheet prices before long. will be further advances in steel sheet prices before long. Pipe manufacturers are behind in their deliveries, with new business coming in steadily, with an advance in merchant and steel line pipe of about \$2 a ton expected soon. Pipe prices are now \$3 to \$5 a ton higher than they were a year ago. Pig iron conditions are strong, with a large volume of orders booked in all districts during August and with price advances reported from nearly every section. The stocks on hand in merchant furnace yards have shrunk to less than \$30,000 tons in all sections. There is every indication that pig iron prices will be advanced further all along the line during the next few weeks, and many of the smaller consumers have been buying heavily for the last quarter so as to be covered before prices go up. Practically all of the MIGHT BE IMPROVED

Special Criticism of the Apex Law and Those Affecting Placer Claims.

NOT SAME IN ALL STATES

No Provision for Appeal to Courts From Decisions of Bureau Officials.

has been a heavy buying movement for 1913 delivery reported from several sec-tions, with the greatest activity in the Eastern district. "In many particulars the present mining law of the United States is admittedly a failure, and in other respects it has both is as much activity and strength in the foreign steel and from markets as prevails and Methods. "Briefly stated the United In this country and Canada.

States mining law, known as the Act of States mining law, known as the Act of 1872, provides the following requirements:

"Location by discovery, possession perpetuated by annual assessment work; and shows how rapid the increase in the use of Ruins of Historic City Burned and title in fee simple to the surface and min- coal has been and therefore a combustion erals obtained after the expenditure of a of 1,000,000,000 metric tons a year is prob The ruins of Old Panama are the certain smount of money by the payment ably very conservative as the estimated most romantic and historic spot in the of \$5 per acre, and the observance of cerwhole country and are well worth a tain formalities as to survey, &c.

visit, says Peru To-day. It was founded "The metal mining laws do not apply to in 1619 by Pedro Arias Davila, an army all of the States. They are more applica-Colonel who had been sent out by the ble to the Western States and Territories, Spanish Crown as Military Governor of with the exception of Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Missouri, Kansas and The site was a point on the beach Texas. Mining locations are not recogcalled by the Indians "Panama," and Davila, or Pedrarias, as he was called, nized in the States east of the Mississippi River, nor is there in any State legal au-1521 the government, bishopric and thority permitting one man to prospect or mine beneath the surface of ground owned colonists removed to the city, after great privation and suffering in which by another without consent of the latter.

"To this statement there is one impor-Some years later expeditions started tant exception, and that lies in what is from Panama for the southern coast, called the 'apex law,' under which the that under Pizarro going as far as owner of the outcrop of a vein in mining Peru. Its result is the most familiar claims has the right to follow and mine chapter in the history of South Amer- the vein on its downward course beneath ica. With the conquest of Peru and the surface of a claim owned by another, the discovery and exploitation of the "This law has proved more productive

"This law has proved more productive gold mines in the Isthmus of Darlen, of expensive litigation than of economical Old Panama became an emporium for mining, and in many of the more recently mining, and in many of the more recently the wealth of the surrounding region established and more progressive mining and the gateway through which much districts has been made inoperative either by common agreement or by compromise It attained such prominence in the between adjoining owners.

following century as to attract the at-"Placer mines are likewise located by tention of the buccaneers and to tempt discovery and held by annual work and the expedition which ended in its de-struction. Flushed with his previous acquired by purchase in fee simple forever. Known veins within placer locasuccesses against the Spanish colonists Henry Morgan, an English buccaneer tions must be declared and paid for separately or else they are excepted from the placer patent and can be located by others with a following of 20 desperodoes, set out against Old Panama from Chagres as lode claims! All veins on placer Ten days later the pirates arrived ground not known to exist at the time of bon dioxide will be concentrated in the soil before the city, stormed and captured application for patent belong to the it after a sanguinary battle, and sacked grantee, but without extralateral or apex celeration in the rate of carbonation. it. The pirates were unable to prevent

rights. the burning of the city by the Span-"If an applicant for a placer patent can lards, who, finding their cause lost, apbe shown to have had knowledge of a valuable lode within his lines prior to the making of his patent application, his title as to that vein may be cancelled for fraud plied the torch to cheat the pirates of their loot, thereby giving a hint which the Russians acted upon at Moscow as a check to Napoleon. Two years after the destruction of Old Panama the presat any time upon application of a con-testing locator. There is no limit to the time for such contests and they are still being brought in some cases twenty years

being brought in some cases twenty years after placer patent.

"The law is very defective on this point, for it frequently happens that veins discovered to-day have a value by reason of improved transportation facilities or metallurgical processes, although these same veins were of no value whatever when the placer claim was located and patented.

"The owner of such a claim is some-

The growing danger to those using the streets of London owing to the change in the character of the traffic and the increased congestion, is engaging serious attention. In 1911 the number of people killed by vehicles in the streets was 410. The total in 1905 was 172; in 1906, 212; in 407, 293; in "The owner of such a claim is some

196 of the accidents were due to horse omni-buses; 44 to horse tramears; 5,296 to horse carts, &c.: 1,947 to motor omnibuses; 2,330 to electric tramears; and 5,401 to motor acres and for an association to 640 acres. Tracts of such limited area do not often justify the installation of the most efficient equipment, and economical operation is therefore impossible under the terms of the very law which was expressly designed to promote economy and prevent menopole.

vent monopoly.

"Under the present United States law there is no general system of separation of surface from mineral rights, no leasing of mines from the Government, no ing of mines from the Government, no payment of royalty and no Federal supervision or control after location and patent. Taxes are paid to the State and county, and mining regulation is attempted by many States. Unfortunately there is no uniformity of principle and practice as to these matters, nor any stability nor assurance of remanance. stability nor assurance of permanence in any State either as to methods of operation required or basis of taxation.

"Although it has been successful elsewhere and has much to recommend it where and has much to recommend it the Government leasing system has never met with much favor in the United States. There is not at persent strong opposition to grants in perpetuity by the Government, although the leasing system has been recommended by some organ-izations and public officials. There is a hesitancy to create more bureaus; for bureaucratic administration is not popular

with those who have tried to transact business with many of them. "Aside from the generally condemned apex law, there are two or three features of our present system which should be speedily remedied. The first is that provision of the law requiring a discovery of valuable mineral before location. There is really no sense in such a rea view to reducing the number of accidents.
At certain large open spaces where several converging lines of traffic meet, it is urged that there should be underground subways for pedestrians to enable them to cross to

quirement.
"What seems valuable to one man is often worthless to another; and what is and it is proposed that others should be constructed at the chief points of danger. Comparatively few people, however, make use of these subways owing to the loss of several hundred feet deep before the time and probably also to the exertion of descending and ascending the flights of surface indications give ample promise stairs. Were the approaches made wider and on gentle declines and inclines they would no doubt be used to a greater extent. knows that many ore deposits have no

value whatever immediately upon the surface of the ground. Why not allow a prospector to stake out his mining a prospector to stake out his mining claim wherever he chooses on the public domain and hold it so long as he performs the required amount of development work?

"Another defect in our present law is that permitting a prospector to locate an indefinite number of mining claims and to hold them without doing his assessment work. Many promising districts are kept from becoming hives of industry and producers of mineral wealth by the tying up of their territory in this way. The prospector should be restricted in the number of his locations, and real development work should be expected.
"The last important defect in the United
States and Alaska mining and land
law to which I wish to call attention is the lack of any provision for appeal to the courts from the decisions of adminis-trative officers. It is contrary to the gen-eral spirit of our institutions and an anomaly in constitutional government to take away from any citizen property rights to which he considers himself justly entitled under the law by the mere flat of an appointed Government official who is here to-day and gone to

From the Telegraph Age.

A curious phenomenon in connection anges available in the open market.

The demand for muce bars has grown the market is all sold out for months ahead, which has resulted in an advance in prices to \$31 as a minimum with many orders taken at higher figures.

The demand for steel wire is the heavy orders taken at higher figures.

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The demand for steel wire is the heavy orders taken at higher figures.

The demand for muce bars has grown with wireless telegraph has been observed in the neighborhood of the Clichy-Levallois to the neighborhood of the Clichy-Levalloi

to require in them the qualifications of Superior Judges and experience in the interpretation of the law which many of them cannot be expected to possess. In the interests of justice provision should be made for appeals in important cases, and perhaps in all cases, from decisions of the Commissioner of the General Land Office or the Secretary of the Interior to some court of competent standing and jurisdiction."

EARTH A BIG COAL STOVE. Effects of Our Burning Almost

Billion Tons a Year.

A prophecy of what is asserted by many to be the increasing temperture of the earth and an explanation of the recent prevalence of hot summers is found in a volume written by C. H. Van Hise, president of the University of Wisconsin, and published in 1904 by the United States Geological Survey. In this book ("A Treatise on Metamorphism") Prof. Van Hise pointed out that the enormous burning of coal by man must steadily vitiate the air by the discharge of carbon dioxide and that this vitiation must

bring about a marked increase in the temperature of the globe. He says:

"In 1899 the amount of coal mined and oxidized amounted to 723,287,454 metric tons. At the beginning of the last decade of the nineteenth century, 1890, the production was only 511,518,358 metric tons

average for the present century.

Taking 1,000,000,000 metric tons as th amount of coal oxidized per annum for the future, and supposing the amount of carbon in this coal to average 80 per cent., the quantity of carbon which passes into the at-mosphere would be 2,933,333,000 metric tons per annum. This is 0.1233 per cent. of the total amount of carbon at present in the atmosphere. If this rate of consumption of coal were continued 812 years the amount of carbon in the atmosphere would

be doubled. therefore appears probable that within a comparatively short time in the future, as compared with a single geological period, or even an epoch, the amount carbon in one of its great reservoirs, the atmosphere, will be increased to an im-portant extent. From this fact various geological consequences are likely to fol-low. One of the most important of these is a higher average temperature for the

"According to Arrhenius, if the carbon dioxide is increased 2.5 to 3 times its present value the temperature in the Arctic re-(14 degrees to 15 degrees Fahr.) and produce a climate as mild as that of the Eocene period. According to the above computation, the carbon would be increased by the oridation of coal alone to three times is present amount in 1,624 years.

"A further consequence which would fol-low from an increase in the amount of carbon in the atmosphere and the warmer climate would be as much more abundant and widespread vegetation, and more vege sation means that when oxidized more car-bon dioxide will be concentrated in the soil

"Furthermore, the increase in average temperature of the globe will accelerate all other chemical reactions of the belt of weathering. It therefore appears probable that the artificial oxidation of coal wil result in some of the most profound and far reaching geological consequences which are due to the agency of man.

Since this was written the world's annua consumption of coal has about doubled says the Scientific American, so that 6,000, 000,000 tons of carbonic oxide are now being annually discharged into the atmosphere In view of this fact there is little wonder that Prof. Van Hise's prognostications in regard to the increased tempera have been so swiftly verified.

PLANTS HAVE EYES.

Prof. Haberlandt Says He Has Found Them in Leaves of Certain Trees.

From the Chicago Tribune After long experimenting and study Prof. Gottlieb Haberlandt of the Botanic Insti-tute of Gratz, in Styria, declares that plants, the word taken in its widest sense, and

including trees, can see. The professor save that he through photography and the use of the microscope in reproducing the images reflected on the visual organs of plants. The images included objects at distances and even persons and houses

We are still so ignorant of lanimal, plant plant, like the insect, is not conscious of what it sees, but that is probably a discovery for the future. At present we are forced to accept the theory that they are not conscious

But that they do see, Prof. Haberlandt says, he has satisfactorily proved. He has found the same minute eye such as belongs to bees and other insects in sycamore leaves, in the sugar maple and in the Peruvian acanthus. The eyes of plants appear different from the eyes of insects in that they have no coloring matter, though this is not yet determined.

The professor is continuing his experiexpects to make fu interesting and surprising announcements fle says that plants and trees have eyes is undoubtedly a proof that all natural life is linked in one long chain.

From Consular and Trade Reports.

The making of saddles, while in the aggregate an important local Mexican industry, is purely a home affair, the artisans for the most part working independently in their own homes and often striking when it is remembered that Kunressing the entire family into service. The manager of the largest wholesale and retail dealers in saddles in Durango says that all the saddles which they han-

Many of these hand made saddles are handsomely carved and most creditable in appearance, although the leather as a rule is far inferior to that used in American saddles. It is the practice of retailers here to furnish the trees, leather and fittings of all kinds to the workmen and to pay them for their actual labor. The labor is the cheapest item entering into make the cought in the fluctuations of the construction, many entire families. saddle construction, many entire families being satisfied with a wage of 50 cents to \$1 American currency a day. The saddle trees used for the better grades of saddles are imported from the State of colina, the cheaper grade saddles using a tree of local make.

must be sought in the individuals of the surface state of sought in the individuals of the saddle part of the gration of several million people in the creat of the saddles are stated of the United States to return. The emigration of several million people in the creat of the saddles are saddles using a determine the saddles are saddles using a determine the saddles are saddles are saddles using a determine the saddles are saddles are saddles using a determine the saddles are saddles are saddles are saddles using a determine the saddles are sa

\$7,500 for Craik Chair.

From the Magazine of American History. The famous Craik chair, once the property of Gen. Washington, and given by him to Dr. Craik, his family physician, is now in posses-Craik, his family physician, is now in possession of the Mount Vernon Association and may be seen in the mansion at Mount Vernon on the Potomac. For several years it was a prized relic of President Andrew Jackson, and was often pointed out in his home in Nashville, Tenn. Col. Andrew Jackson came into possession of the relic, and finally sold it to the Mount Vernon Association for \$7,500.

ill." or "My ventures always turn out well."
This was orginally done as an appeal to the efficacy of the wood of the true cross; and

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Corporation.
Pinner's Hall, 8-0 Austin Friars,
LONDON, E. C.
JNO. HOLLOCOMBE, Secretary.

El Paso Consolidated **Gold Mining Company** DENVER, COLORADO.

The stock transfer books of the El Paso Consolidated Gold Mining Company will be closed at 12 e'clock on September 3, 1912, preparatory to the meeting of the stockholders of the said Company to be held at the Equitable Building, Denver Colorado, on September 10, 1912. The books will remain closed until the day after the adjournment of the stockholders' meeting.

A. EHINGER.

A. EHINGER,

Investment We offer in blocks of \$200 or \$3,000 investments a Guaranteed 7% Preferred Stock, with reasonable amount of Common as bonus. Our presencessors earned enough last year to pay 10% on our present capitalization; with our additional capital we will earn more. This is no new venture, but a going money making plant, backed up by ample security. If your money is not earning 10%, write for our prospectus, financial statement and full particulars.

Oneida Milling Corporation, Oneida, N.Y.

RIECTIONS AND MEETINGS.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY ANNUAL MEETING.

185 Broadway, New York, N. Y.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of
NION PACIFIC HAILROAD COMPANY will be
sld at its office at Sait Lake City. Utah. on
UPSDAY, OCTOBER 8TH, 1912, at twelve
clock noon, for the purpose of electing fifteen
irectors of the Company, and of transacting
the other business as may legally come before
to meeting.

the meeting.

For the purposes of the meeting, the books for the transfer of stock (both Preferred and Common) will be closed at 8 o'clock P. M. on MON-DAY, SEPT. 97H. 1913, and will be reopened at ten e'clock A. M. on Wednesday. OCTOBER 97H, 1912.

Dated August 24, 1913.

DIVIDENDS AND INTEREST. AMERICAN LOCOMOTIVE COMPANY.

30 Church St., New York, August 27, 1912.
The Board of Directors this day declared a quarterly dividend of one and three-quarters percent, upon the preferred capital stock, payable October 21, 1912, to the preferred stockholders of record at the close of business on September 21, 1912. Checke will be mailed.

For the purpose of this dividend and of the annual election to be held October 15, 1912, the transfer books of the company will close at twelve o'clock noon. September 21, 1912, and re-open October 21, 1912.

C. B. DENNY, Secretary.

C. B. DENNY, Secretary. SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATIONS.

BANKING INTEREST 5% INTEREST

Allowed on accounts from \$10. to \$1.000.
Deposits made on or before Sept. 5, draw interest from Sept. 1.
\$100,000. on deposit with the State of N. Y.
We are entering our 72d year.
Banking by mail to meet your convenience.
Call or write for booklet. Tel. 1216 Beckman

CLARKE BROTHERS, Bankers 184 Nassan St. (Telbune Bldg.) Est. 1848

PROPOSALS.

FROFUSALE.

SEALED BIDS will be received by the Board of Water Supply, at its offices, seventh floor, 163 Broadway, New York, until 1 A. M., on Tuesday, September 10, 1912, for CONTRACT 100, for the construction of five superstructures for Foundry Brook and Indian Brook siphon chambers and Breakneck gaging chamber of Catakill Aqueduct. Each of the four buildings for the siphon chambers will be granite-faced, brick-lined, approximately 31 feet by 39 feet by 77 feet. The building for the gaging chamber will also be granite-faced, brick-lined, approximately 19 feet by 32 feet by 20 feet. The substructures or foundations of these buildings have been built, and the City will turnish and erect the tile roof for all the buildings. The work is located in the towns of Flahkill Dutchees county, and Phillipstown, Putnar county, New York.

At the, above place and time the bids will be publicly opened and read. Pamphlets containing information for bidders and contract drawings.

publicly opened and read. Pamphlets containing information for bidders and contract drawings may be obtained at the above address by depositing the sum of ten dollars (\$10) for each pamphlet. For further particulars see Information for

Bidders.
CHARLES STRAUSS, President;
CHARLES N. CHADWICK,
JOHN F. GALVIN,
Commissioners of the Board of Water Supply.
JOSEPH P. MORRISSEY, Secretary.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

NOTICE—My wife, Marie Doane, having left my bed and board without reasonable cause, I hereby warn all persons from crediting her on my account. D. H. DOANE, Yarmouth, N. S.

FOREIGN NOTES.

From Consular and Trade Reports. Hungary experienced a year of great prosperity in 1911. The adverse trade bulance, far from being an unfavorable sign, indicates Hungary's ability to buy foreign goods. Commercial activity was never greater—the banks report substantia gains in deposits, the railways earned more money and handled more freight and passengers, and the factories, with few exceptions, worked full time throughout the year.

That such conditions exist in spite of Hungary's unfortunate geographical posttion, and in spite of the keen competition of Austrian industry, is a sign of its in herent strength and a guaranty of its future position among the important industrial nations. Hungary's per capital foreign trade is nearly as great as that of the United States. This is the more gary's imports always exceed its exports in value.

The Minister of the Interior places the says that all the saddles which they handle are made locally by hand and that his firm alone keeps about ten men so employed. He estimates that more than one hundred families in that city are similarly employed.

Many of these hand made saddles are leaders are leaders are leaders are leaders are leaders. The Minister of the interior places in number of emigrants from Hungary to the United States during 1911 at 70,000, complete with 137,000 in 1910. This decrease is regarded in Fungary with much satisfaction and is attributed in part to the leaders which are beginned to obtain among the emigrant class.

> past fifteen years has hau a deterren past fitteen years has has a december of the tree of tree

> The manufacture of embroideries and embroidered linen handkerchiefs in Syria is rapidly developing. A few years ago these articles were sent excusively to the United States, whereas now important shipments are made to several countries in

This industry owes its revival after the events of 1896 to the initiative, zeal and philanthropic sentiments of two members From Are Maria.

It is a common thing to see people rap upon a chair or door after they have made some boastful remark, such as, "I am never ill," or "My ventures always turn out well."

This was orginally done as an appeal to the efficacy of the wood of the true cross and cities, towns and villages of the province.

cities, towns and villages of the province and now constitutes a means of liveliheod for theusands of women and girls.